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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles retur must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Tale of the Midnight Sun.

Immigration has long been regarded as a measure of this country's prosperity. The 4,657 immigrants who entered the United States through the Barge Office of this port on Wednesday made the greatest number known for many years, yet the wide-awake lounger on the docks saw at the same time a sign of our industrial well-being still more conclusive and vastly more picturesque.

Seven hundred Norwegian and Swedishborn farmers from the region of Minnesota left New York bound for the North Cape to gaze upon the midnight sun of this summer's solstice. As the Hon. DANIEL DOUGH-BRTY said of the Democratic Presidential nominee in 1888, these naturalized Americans, in comparison with Wednesday's newcomers, were a realization, not a hope.

We wont undertake to analyze the impulse that took them off. How much of it was commonplace craving for a vacation, how much desire to look again on a Scandinavian flord and take part in the native festivals of the season, how much curiosity to witness one of the most impressive phenomena of nature, or how much the unconscious working of the ancestral pagan spirit of sun worship is of no consequence for the moment to those who stayed ashore. The interesting feature of it all here is that these many worthy citizens, once immigrants, had money enough to go for a lark on a voyage of more than

ten thousand miles. It would be folly wantonly to change the political order of things in which these Northwestern tourists find their pocketbooks so amply filled. Their natural candidate for President next November will be the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY who will be nominated by the Republican party in Philadelphia this coming June.

We wish our lucky friends a pleasant trip there and back, and we commend their fortune to the attention of the American public.

Church and Civil Laws of Marriage and Divorce.

The refusal of an Episcopal clergyman on Wednesday to solemnize the marriage of speeches, and served on committees, and a woman who had been divorced on the statutory grounds of this State was not made requisite by the canon of the Episcopal Church, for, like the law of New York, that Church allows remarriage to the innocent party to such a divorce suit, as this woman was. Dr. MORGAN, the clergyman concerned, had simply made a rule for himself to solemnize the marriage of no divorced person. The alleged misrepresentation of the woman as a widow was therefore as was discreditable

Church, who subsequently performed the existed ever since his predecessor's term marriage, was also fully justified in so do- expired. Difficulties as to his exercise de ing by the law and practice of his Church. | facto of the functions of a Senator, uncer-Even if the divorce of the woman had been tainties as to the validity of laws passed obtained for wilful desertion merely he would | with the aid of his vote in the Senate before | Whose political sanity, after a period of no have been no less justified, for the Westmin- the discovery of his real age, would all be trifling degree of disorder, is now as marked ster Confession, following the rule of Prot- subordinate to the main fact that he had estantism, makes wilful desertion a valid cause of divorce. Moreover, the Directory for Worship in that Church begins by declaring that marriage is not a sacrament, "nor | declares now that Mr. CLARK was not duly peculiar to the Church of CHRIST," and that "it is proper that every commonwealth, for the good of society, make laws to regulate marriage, which all citizens are bound to March 3, 1899, as unmistakably as in the Kip's Bay was the outlet of Kip's Creek, as

dissoluble and only by the Roman Catholic | the Constitutional age requirement? Church is it made indissoluble except by perhaps, that of Prussia.

It appears, therefore, that religious laws vary as much in the treatment of marriage and divorce as do those of our different | Spriggs possess? States; and, accordingly, people who have been divorced have no difficulty in finding ministers who are permitted by the rules of their Churches to marry them to new mates. In the particular marriage of which we have spoken, the groom being a Roman Catholic, he could not have been married to the Church: but even when an Episcopal minister refused to perform the ceremony in accordance with a self-made rule he had only to send for another minister to perform the ceremony, and if a minister had not been obtainable for the purpose he could have been married legally by a Magistrate.

The main variation in the divorce laws of our States is in the law of New York, where adultery is made the sole ground of divorce and remarriage permitted to the innocent are important questions, too, which every party only, except that in South Carolina there are no divorce laws. In all the rest of the States divorce for wilful desertion is allowed, the period of the desertion being made different in different States, or from one year to five years. Simultaneously with the larger recognition of the rights of women, hardships to which they may be subjected in the marriage relation, like cruel treatment, habitual drunkenness and neglect to furnish support have been made grounds for divorce in many States; and that there is justification for these added causes would seem to be shown by the circumstance that the great majority of divorces are granted to wives, and for such causes, I Under the principle of the Presbyterian Church that it is proper for the State, for the good of society, to make laws to regulate marriage, which 'all citizens are bound to obey, and on the theory of the dissolubility of marriage held by every Church except the Roman Catholic, it may be urged forcibly and proved from experience that the purposes of marriage are defeated his son into a sodomite." no less by those causes than by the one

cause allowed by the State of New York At any rate, the religious complaint of the variation of the divorce laws of our Ameri- tain the command 'Thou shall not steal?' Both are can States cannot be made consistent until in the same decalogue. the Churches agree among themselves as to what the religious law of marriage is and ample of a similar variation. Their differ- voung men of the colleges to whom this ences, however, are irreconcilable, for these | pamphlet is gratuitously sent. arise from an essentially different view of marriage, the Roman Catholic Church being ground chosen by the authors of this pam- member of society.

alone in making marriage an indissoluble sacrament. If the principle of the dissolubility of the contract is once granted, of course it becomes a matter of expediency with the State what shall be the causes for dissolving it, as in the case of contracts generally, and the variation of our American divorce legislation is inevitable.

Systematic efforts to secure uniformity in such legislation have been made, but they have demonstrated that it cannot be secured except by extending the causes to include those which have been granted under the modern tendency to guard more carefully the rights and welfare of wives, more especially. The Roman Catholic Church makes no effort to induce legislation to prohibit divorce altogether in this country, knowing that it would be unsuccessful. The Episcopal Church is content only with the law of New York as being in strict agreement with its own canon. The other Protestant Churches, themselves having permitted divorce for wilful desertion from the time of the Reformation, can find no

fault with the States which make it a legal cause. Then come the great body of logical minds who cannot escape from the conclusion that a contract which even religiously is recognized as dissoluble, as " not peculiar to the Church of Christ," can properly be dissolved for reasons civilly recognized as sufficient.

Moreover, this religious dissension makes it imperative that the State should settle the matter for itself, by its own laws, and as each Church is at liberty to enforce against its members any different law, by refusing to solemnize marriages which conflict with its views of religious obligation, none has just reason for complaint.

If Mr. Clark Were Twenty-one.

For the sake of the illustration, suppose that Mr. WILLIAM A. CLARK had been elected as Senator from Montana without bribery and corrupt practices, and had taken his seat with the customary formalities and had occupied it unquestioned by anybody for a year.

Then, suppose that it had been discovered suddenly and proved beyond the possibility of doubt that Mr. CLARK was born not in the year 1839, but in the year 1879. The Constitution prescribes an indispen-

sable qualification for being a Senator: "No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years."

In the supposed case, Mr. CLARK would never have been a Senator of the United States; and consequently the Senate could not expel him, for to be expelled he must have been a member. The condition of things resulting from the discovery that Mr. CLARK was only twenty-one years old, instead of being sixty-one years old as the Congressional Directory alleges, would simply be this: His election would be null and void; his credentials would be worthless; the fact that he had taken the oath of office would count for nothing; the circumstance that he had voted, and made assisted at executive sessions, would have no forge as against the absolute prescription of the Constitution that no person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years.

On the question of fact as to whether Mr. CLARK's age met the Constitutional requirement the judgment of the Senate would be final.

If the Senate found that he was only twenty-one, the process would be to adopt unnecessary, considering that canon, as it a resolution declaring Mr. Clark's election by the Montana Legislature null and void. The Rev. Dr. EVANS of the Presbyterian | This would be to declare that a vacancy had never been a Senator.

The Senate, we repeat, is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. If it and legally elected by the Legislature of cancy existed since Mr. MANTLE went out on supposed case where the Senate declared the The Greek Church also makes marriage election void on account of failure to meet

And if the Montana Legislature failed to death. Under the Jewish law there was a elect any United States Senator for the freedom of divorce more extreme than that | term beginning on March 4, 1899, what vaallowed by any modern civil law, unless, cancy has happened by resignation or otherwise during a recess of the Legislature, and | Murray Hill. | Kip's Bay has ceased to be what value do the trick credentials pro- much of a bay. cured by Mr. CLARK from the complaisant

The Undraped Male Figure.

The National Pure Art Committee of Boson, Mass., has printed a pamphlet of eighteen pages which has been mailed to colleges throughout the country "in an attempt to divorced woman by a priest of his own check the tendency against which it argues." The title of the pamphlet is "Masculine Nudity in Art," and the tendency argued against is "to place a greater value on art than on morals." The specific indictment brought by the PureArt Committee is against the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which exhibits a collection of casts of the undraped male figure.

The questions treated in this pamphlet can be approached from different sides. They man is bound to settle for himself. They have been considered in one form or another by great moralists from Plato down to our own day. But the Pure Art Committee has a method of its own. It selects its own ground. Here are some of its arguments:

"Art for art's sake overrides the laws of the Almighty by uncovering nakedness which He has covered and exposing it to the gaze of both sexes married and unmarried; maidens, boys and tiny children.

"Puritanism and Americanism are giving way before the recent innovation of Latin moral standards. If we adopt French art we must expect French morals.

"Thus the Museum of Fine Arts becomes a source of greater corruption than the most demoralizing

Quoting a phrase from SCHLEGEL to the effect that all the higher arts of design are essentially chaste -chaste in their essence. that is-the pamphlet, commenting, says: "Suppose the accidental effects happened in SCHLEGEL'S family, allenating from him his wife's

affections, converting his daughter into a harlot and Scripture is quoted (Exodus xx., 4):

" 'Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image." Shall we say this command is inoperative and yet re-

Other verses referring to the most horri- encing the consolidation of small groups into ble crimes of antiquity are quoted from the large ones, whether the capital be labor, cash, themselves cease from presenting an ex- Scriptures and salaciously set forth for the

Faugh! We have had enough. On the

phlet-by the National Pure Art Committee of Boston, Mass .- a complete answer is suggested by the following verses that describe a visit to the Art Museum of Montreal, where the Discobolus was discovered, banished by the pious janitor to the attio along with the skins of Canadian owls: "A PSALM OF MONTREAL

Stowed away in a Montreal lumber room. The Discobolus standeth, and turneth his face to the

Dusty, cobweb covered, maimed and set at naught, Beauty crying in an attic, where no man regardeth,

Oh, Montreal! When I saw him I was wroth and I said: 'Oh Disco

Beautiful Discobolust Ideal both among gods and What dost thou here, how camest thou here, Disco

Oh, Montreal!

'And I turned unto the man of skins and said unto him: 'Oh thou man of skins, Wherefore hast thou done this ? To shame the beauty of the Discobolus?

Preaching gospels in vain to the skins of owls?

But the LORD had hardened the heart of the man of and he answered: 'My brother-in-law is haberdasher to Mr. SPURGEON. Oh, Montreal!

The Discobolus is put here because he is vulgar, He hath neither vest nor pants to cover his limbs withal,

sir, am a person of most superior connections, My brother-in-law is haberdasher to Mr. SPUR-

Oh. Montreal! Then I said: 'Oh brother-in-law to Mr. SPUR

Who seasonest also the skins of Canadian owls.

Thou callest trousers "pants," whereas I call them Therefore thou art in hell, in fire, and may the LORD Oh, Montreal!

Preferrest thou then the gospel of Judea to the gospel of Hellas? The gospel of thy connection with Mr. SPURGEON'S haberdasher to the gospel of the Discobolus?"

Yet none the less blasphemed he Beauty, saying, Discobobus hath no gospel. But my brother in law is haberdasher to Mr. SPUR

GEON. Oh, Montreall' There are many answers to the questions raised by this vulgar little pamphlet. The questions themselves deserve attention now and have received attention for centuries.

Another Candidate for Vice-President.

But it is idle to discuss them with the

breed of Mr. Spurgeon's haberdasher.

An interesting debate in a small theatre was that which was held lately by the senior class of the Law School of Yale University. The question was on the Republican candidate for Vice-President, and, after a consideration of three individuals, the Hon. JOHN D. Long of Massachusetts, the Hon, THEO-DORE ROOSEVELT of New York and the Hon. LESLIE M. SHAW of Iowa, the choice fell by a large majority on Governor Shaw, A student from Dubuque is said to have been active in advocating the availability of his fellow statesman; but Western men among the voters are said to have been few.

Governor Shaw may be particularly proud of having won in such a competition. Secretary Long, able, high-minded, scholarly, politically trained, progressive, with the ever characteristic stamp of New England indistinguishable under the broader and deeper mark of Americanism, might well be made President, not to speak of Vice-President. Governor ROOSEVELT, provided he were chained in the chair, would fill the Vice-Presidency without fault. The Vale students were doubtless fully appreciative of these facts, so their choice of the lowa man was the more noticeable.

No serious movement to nominate Govthat are worthy of the highest consideration. He is a forceful man, chosen by an immense majority as Governor of a Western State as its prosperity, which is at the top.

Local History.

There has recently been opened, under charge of one of the charitable organizations, a children's playground near what is Montana on January 28, 1899, has not a va- known as Kip's Bay, near the foot of Thirtyfourth street on the east side of town. Turtle Bay, further uptown on the East River, was the outlet of Turtle Creek. But Kip's Bay is of historical importance, having been a fortress for American soldiers during the Revolutionary War, who, attacked by the fire from British frigates, retreated to what was then, and is still,

Probably few New Yorkers know where the Collect Pond was what stream it was that the Kissing Bridge crossed, what sentimentalist first, bestowed its gentle title upon Maiden Lane, how far, in English land miles. Rose Hill was from Richmond Hill. what was the relative importance as a Colonial defence of Fort Washington and Fort George, and who it was that first navigated the Harlem Mere, rang the Mount Morris bell, or signed the visitors' registry in Fraunce's Tavern. It is curious that the early history of New York should not have been made until recently a subject of local study. The historical records of New York

have been well preserved. In 1896 the Maryland Democrats, guided by the advice of the Hon. ARTHUR PUE GOR-MAN, were on the side of conservatism as against BRYAN. This year the Democrats great commercial highway connecting New the nomination of BRYAN for President, and

have endorsed the Chicago platform. We do not assume, as some gold Democrats may assume or hope, that the Cecil county deceive, and will favor a financial "straddle" Kansas City. We take the Marylanders at

their word. It is the duty of students of American nomics to know that an important section of the great circle of farmers, the cotton growers, have lately met in Macon to devise plans for acting union in the matter of marketing their cotton more advantageously to themselves, One scheme agreed on involved warehouses whereby the crop can be held or cornered for a rise when the price is too low to be satis-

Also the group of farmers whose special title is the Raisin Growers' Association of California recently arranged in Fresno to control the Callfornia raisin crop for the next three years at general legislation and pass no bills save under least. With them is allied the Packers' Association. The aim of the Growers' Association is to force the price of raisins as high as possible, and the Packers agree "not to buy, pack, sell or handle any raisins not controlled by the Growers " No raisins shall be sold at less than Association prices.

Every form of capital, therefore, is experi cotton or raisins.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. A rich widow is, at best, a possibly dangerous

The first occupation of Transvaal territory has been effected by Gen. Hunter from Fourteen Streams. He marched into Christiana without opposition on Wednesday, the Boers having, according to a despatch from Lord Roberts, fallen back to Klerksdorp under the impression that that place was threatened by a portion of his force from Parys. As Klerksdorp tism of Mrs. Edge in the River Jordan by an s some hundred and twenty miles from Christiana the Boers must have been seriously alarmed to leave such a long stretch of the Vani unguarded, but it is possible there may be some mistake and that a point lower down the Vaal is meant. Gen. De Wet isreported to have gone to Klerksdorp to organize the resistance to Gen. Hunter's advance and that may have given grounds for the statement in Lord Roberts's despatch. Gen. Methuen was within twelve miles of Hoopstad on Wednesday, from where he will threaten the retreat of the Boers at Bloemhof on the road

from Christiana to Klerksdorp. In the south, Gen. Rundle was near Clocolan half way between Ladybrand and Ficksburg on Wednesday evening, the Boers having retired from the neighborhood; and a British force occupied Mequatling's Nek, about twenty miles west of Clocolan, the day previous. The British movements in this part of the field appear to be very cautious, the responsibility on the commanders being great should a Boer raid succeed in getting south through their ines again. There is no news of movements north of

Kroonstad, but a Lorenzo Marques despatch incidentally reveals the existence of a Boer camp at Vredefort Road, which is about forty-seven miles up the railway from Kroonstad, and about twenty-two from Parys near the Vaal to the northwest, which is mentioned in Lord Roberts's despatch speaking of the Boer retreat to Klerksdorp. A belated description of the taking of Kroonstad by THE SUN correspondent with Lord Roberts, among other interesting statements, says that the British cavalry horses were so exhausted by their long march that they were unable to execute a charge ordered against a body of Boers. This confirms the surmise made at the time of the entry into Kroonstad that the British advance from there would be delayed for some days in order to rest the men and horses.

In Natal, Gen. Buller reports the occupation of Dannhauser yesterday by one of his divisions. and anticipates the arrival of his patrols at Newcastle, some twenty miles further on Should the Boers intendmaking a stand below Laing's Nek, the British should soon come it ouch with their outposts, as the country begins to be very favorable for rear-guard fighting after the Ingogo River is reached.

As regards Mateking, although the reports of its relief are credited in England, there is nothing certain as yet. As the British Under Secretary for War pointed out in Parliament, onfirmation of the rumors may take from two to five days to reach the authorities. On the other hand, all the cables being under British control, the news of its capture might be delayed for various reasons. The only thing that seems sure is that there has been some hard fighting there and on road from Vryburg by which the relief column was advancing, and that the British were evidently not moving as rapidly as thought, as their engineers were trying to make the railway available for transport. This is indicated in the despatch of THESUN correspondent at Pretoria, in which he refers to the capture at Kraai Pan of the correspondent of one of the London papers who was with the working force repairing the bridge there.

It is worth noting that the Colonial Dutch who retired with the Boers across the Orange River have decided to continue with them into the Transvaal.

COURT OF INQUIRY FOR M'GOWAN. Admiral Watson's Report on the Shooting of a Filipino by the Captain.

WASHINGTON, May 17.-The Secretary of the Navy to-day made the following announcement

"A court of inquiry has been ordered to meet in Washington on Monday, the 21st inst. composed of Admirais Rodgers, Cotton and ernor Shaw is apparent, but he has qualities | Terry, to investigate the circumstances attending the shooting of a Filipino near the United States ship Monadnock in the harbor of Cebu on Nov. 21, 1899, and also the alleged failure of Capt. McGowan to report the matter to the on Nov. 21, 1839, and also the alleged failure of Capt. McGowan to report the matter to the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron."

The action of the Navy Department in ordering the court of inquiry is based on a report from Rear Admiral Watson. Several accounts of the killing appeared in American newspapers, but no official advices came to the Department. After waiting a reasonable length of time the Department addressed a communication to Admiral Watson, calling his attention to the newspaper statecalling his attention to the newspaper state- they exist ments and directing him to ascertain if they were true. In his report Admiral Watson said that he had never heard of the affair until informed of it by the Department. As Capt. McGowan had been invalided home when the Department's instructions were received, he could not get a statement from that officer, but had communicated with other officers of the ad communicated with other officers of the locadnock who were on the vessel at the time of the killing. From their statements it appeared that Cebu natives had been attempting a smuggle liquor to the sailors of the Monadock and had been warned to keep away from the ship. On the day of the shooting one cased ontaining a native persisted, despite repeated rarnings, in approaching close to the monitor, apt. Metiowan, who was on deck at the time, red a shot from his revolver in the water, with he apparent intention of frightening the man. e apparent intention of frightening the man, it the bullet glanced and struck the Filipino, aking a mortal wound. Admiral Watson says at capt. McCowan did not report the affair to

him, and he did not make a report the anar to him, and he did not make a report on it to the military officer at Cebu. The report from Admiral Watson differs from other advices of a private character, which say that Capt. McGowan directed a marine guard to fire at the native and that the marine did the wan gave \$300 to the family of the man

MAY ADJOURN ABOUT JUNE 10.

The House to Shut Down on General Legisla tion Except the Code and Anti-Trust Bills. WASHINGTON, May 17. - Speaker Henderson's cutenants are of the opinion that Congress will adjourn about June 10, but they say that as yet no definite action has been taken nor the question formally considered. The indicaof Cecil county, the northeast corner of tions now are that the bills providing codes of Maryland, through which there runs the laws for Alaska and for the District of Columbia will be used as stopgaps to shut out all York with Washington, have declared for other legislation than conference reports on appropriation bills, except possibly the anti-trust propositions reported this week by the Committee on the Judiciary. The Alaska bill, a measure comprising 619 printed pages, is Democrats are taking this course with intent to the continuing order in the House until disposed of, saving only conference reports and on private and pension claim days. Next Monday, the House has already ordered, shall be devoted to the consideration of measures reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Babcock (Rep., Wis.), chairman of the committee, said to-day that he would call up the District Code bill then. Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.), chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, said to-day that he intended to-morrow or Saturday to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the anti-trust measures within the next two weeks.

"If that is not successful," he added, "then we'll introduce a resolution and get an order from the Committee on Rules."

"You think the committee will give you an order?" was asked.

"Oh, certainly," Mr. Ray responded. posed of, saving only conference reports and on

was asked. certainly," Mr. Ray responded.

"Oh, certainly," Mr. Ray responded.

The situation seems to be that, with the exception of the Code bills and the anti-trust measures, the House will consider no further measures, the House will consider no further measures. unanimous consent, or on the days when no tions to suspend the rules are in order.

The Largest American Flag.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly correct a report which appeared in some of yesterday's papers if saw it in the Stuats-Zeitung May 15) stating that Secretary Hitchcock will permit Mr. Peck our Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, the use of the flag in the Pension Office, which is considered the largest American flag in the world, measuring 26 by 50 feet? measuring 26 by 50 feet?
There is a much larger one in existence, made by Miss Josephine Mulford, Madison, N. J., during our last war. It measures 100 by 65 feet, the blue field alone being 40 by 35 feet. Each star measures 2 feet 8 inches across. The stripes are 5 feet wide. It can be seen at Miss Mulford'shome here.

MADISON, N. J., May 16.

AUG. BUCKERN

TOUR OF THE FAMINE DISTRICTS. The Suffering in India Described by Col.

Edge of Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, Pa , May 15 - Col. Thomas J. Edge, the former State Secretary of Agricultice that Mr Alex Delmar advocates a sepature, has just returned from a trip around the rate monetary system for the Philippines, but world. He was accompanied by Mrs Edge, and at the same time proposes to extend our sysone of the incidents of their tour was the bap-Oklahoma evangelist who happened to be on the brink of the river with the other tourists Col. Edge passed through the famine district of India and he says that not half the truth has been told, and toat all the succor that civilized nations can give will not alleviate the misery of millions of people

Col. Edge was impressed in Japan with the energy and progressive spirit of the people, who are adopting American methods and instiwholly disconnected with the American sys tutions with a readiness that is astonishing to a visitor from this country. He says the Japanese are very proud of their splendid fleet of war vessels and would welcome a fight with Russia. They believe in Japan that the partition of China is at hand and that unless the United States looks well to its interests the ther countries will leave this nation out in the cold so far as the benefits that may accrue from a division of the Chinese Empire are concerned. Col Edge said to-day concerning the famine "There is, and for a long time to come will be

much suffering in India from want of food. In many extensive districts they have not had a good soaking rain for three years and in some less extensive areas no rain for more than a year. All the wheat is produced only by the help of trrigation, much of the water needed being raised by pand power in earthen jars attached to a sweep pole after the fashion of the old well sweep; in many places the water is obtained out of shallow wel's by bullock power, an endless rope being run over a pulley at the surface and another at the bottom of the well and earthen jars attached to the rope at reguar intervals so as to discharge the water in a trough at the surface. From this trough it runs n shallow ditches all over the plot and natives are constantly engaged in opening fresh channols and in closing those used during the former trrigation.

The suffering is intensified by the apathy of

nels and in closing those used during the former irrigation.

'The suffering is intensified by the apathy of the inhabitants who are fatalists in their religous belief and adopt the doctrine that whatever is to be will be, and whatever is is right.' As a natural result of this doctrine there is more suffering and less benefit from the present system of Governmental and local aid. The people, or at least many of them, believe implicitly in what ther call fate. Our guide informed us that he could not take life under any circumstances and that if he saw a cobar ready to blitch him it would not be right for him to kill the snake, that if bitten and death ensured it would be his fate and it would not be right for him to do anything to avert his fate.

'Much is being done in the way of help by the local Rajahs, but their work is a mere drop in the bucket in comparison with the needs which everywhere surround them. Just before we renched Jaypoor the Rajah had collected some soo starving natives and sent them out of his district because they did not belong there, having come in from other districts to share his generosity with those for whom it was intended. 'It is impossible in words to convey an idea of the amount of suffering which existed. At all seasops and during every year, even with favorable crops, there is a large amount of suffering from want of food, but at present it cannot be measured by figures and numbers. We were told that over five million natives were receiving assistance from the local governments and from abroad.

'Our visits included the citles of Calcutta, Benarca, Agra, Jeypoor, Lucknow, Cawapore, and Darieeling, and at every point and at every railroad station hundreds of natives might be seen whose bodies plainly showed the want of food in proper amounts and of the proper kind. At some points we saw the natives plucking the rains of immature wheat in order to sustain life and in numerous instances we saw what appeared to be entire families of seven and eight plainty suffering from the advanced

OUR LOCOMOTIVE EXPORTS. Reasons Why They Have Increased Standard-

Ization the Chief Cause. Capt. Johnstone, Acting President of the Railroad Board of Egypt, says that body has been criticised in England for ordering locomotives from the United States. He explains that locomotives have been bought in America because the firms here offer engines, built after their own standard designs, at lower prices and n less time than European builders, who tender bids only on designs offered by the Egyptian Board, will deliver them. In other words, a distinct feature of American locomotive building is giving our product some advantage in

foreign markets. It is worth while briefly to

explain the nature of this advantage.

A number of influential bodies like the Rail oad Master Mechanics' Association and others in this country long ago agreed upon certain conditions of manufacture with a view of preserving, as far as practicable, uniformity in th main structural details and a high standard as to quality of materials. These general conditions are accepted by all our locomotive builders as the basis from which they evolve their own standards and types of machines. Our railroad companies, therefore, though they have various needs and ideas as to what they want, seidom submit designs of their own, but very often find that the standards offered by this or that builder fully meet their requirements. If some modification is needed it is easily and quickly made and thus it happens that locomotives adapted for all the needs of American railroads are rapidly and economically turned out. English railroad companies, many of which build their own locomotives, would not accept the designs of home manufacturers, who, consequently, have not adopted standards of their own. They expect that an order for locomotives will be accompanied by full plans and specifications of the machines desired. This is what Capt, Johnstone means when he refers to our standard designs that lessen the cost and expedite the delivery of locomotives for the Egyptian railroads. This is one of the reasons why the foreign orders for our locomotives are constantly growing. Within the past few months if American engines have been placed on the Trans-Siberlan Railroad, 20 on Swedish, 10 on French, 15 on Egyptian lines and 30 on the Midland Railroad of England. In 1866 we sold abroad 312 locomotives in 1897, 348, in Murch last more than \$1,000,000 worth of locomotives.

This growth of foreign business must be particularly gratifying to the locomotive builders of this country, for the twelve great plants now fons are accepted by all our locomotive build-

ticularly gratifying to the locomotive builders of this country, for the twelve great plants now in operation, with a capacity of 3,000 engines a year, can turn out a greater output than our railroads require, as the average life of a nathine is about, twenty years and the average chine is about twenty years and the average annual demand on our railreads is not muc

Bryanism and Decimal Fractions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: We appear

o have once more to renew a contest on the proposal for a "return" to free coinage of sliver dollars at a ratio of 16 to 1. It seems timely, therefore, to state that such a ratio has never in fact been emablished under any colnage laws of the United States. paring fine gold and fine silver, the ratios under our ous acts have been as follows:

Fine Gold Fine Silver per Dollar, per Dollar. Ratios In it Grains. Grains. Coinage. 24.75 371.25 15 to 1 23.29 371.25 16.002 to 23.22 371.25 15.988 to Sixteen to one is therefore but an approximation

weight in the silver or a diminished one in the gold

dollar, of small amount in single pieces but appreciable in large transactions. PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

PHILIPPINE MONEY. Mr. Delmar's Suggestions Opposed-Reason

Why They Do Not Carry Weight. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notem to Cuba and Porto Rico. He says that the latter are too near and too small in population to support (?) a separate system. But the Philippines, he says, require a system of their

1 They are distant and populous 2. They stand in the channel of Asiatic trade, which has ever been a source of contention be-

tween rival States of the Occident 3. Local interinsular trade of the Philippines is important, and with suitable currency,

tem, it is susceptible of enormous extension out of which lucrative trade with the United States would develop. These reasons are supplemented by the urther reason that the Philippine Islands cannot prosper under our monetary system for the reason that money always tends to flow where

reason that money always tends to flow where it circulates most rapidly and where it can be lent most readily.

Mr. Delmar's reasons, quite unlike Jonn Gilpin, do not "carry weight." One of the first things to do to rob a traveller, provided he is not the recurs rater of the Latin poet who can "sing in the presence of the robber," is to bind him. The way to rob a dependency is to bind it with an interior circulating medium; to put its money out par in the foreign exchanges. Holland does this in her Eastern possessions by cotning a monopoly coin, a two-guilder sliver piece, worth@0.2-3 per cent. of a Mexican dollar. The Mexican dollar is current in the Phillippines on its bullion value measured in gold.

coining a monopoly coin, a two-guilder silver piece, worth 92-3 per cent of a Mexican dollar. The Mexican dollar is current in the Philippines on its builion value measured in gold, although, nominally or conventionally, gold is at a premium. Mr. Bryan proposed in the campaign of 1866 that we should the ourselves to be ready for any gold standard country to plunder us that might wish to.

Spain issued similar coins for the Philippines and Porto Rico, marking them of differing weight for the two regions, so as to hold them there. I have seen the Porto Rico peso, but have only heard of the Philippine peso.

England long kept India on a silver basis, yet it was without the injustice of the Spaniards, because India preferred it, and the rupee passed by weight, both in domestic and in foreign trude, until England fixed an arbitrary par of exchange for it, with a result yet to be determined. Mr. Delmar wants us to put ourselves yet more fixedly in Spain's position, with reference to our islands. Now, when our Eastern islands buy more of us than they can pay in products they must pay in money. If they have monopoly colns, whether of a private vintage or of Mexican dollars, they will discharge the balance against them in that inferior money, at its gold value, as buillion, and pass it by tale, or at its nominal value.

Thus shall we teach the guileless native of the Orient the game of "little loker," or the policy of you take the crow and you take the turkey; or I'll take the turkey and you take the trow. Our own system is not without its faults, but it is like the charcoal-burner's dinner to which he ur own system is not without its faults, i like the charcoal-burner's dinner to whi

Our own system is not without its faults, but it is like the charcoal-burner's dinner to which he invites the king, in the fairy tale—"it is the best the poor man Uncle Samuel) has." We should hasten, therefore, to give the islands our monetary system, but before the necessity is more urgent we ought to revise our entire coinage system. It ought to be done right now, just as I urged in The Stylast September or October, that Porto Rico's affairs—like John Brown's bound pup in the Confederate solders' war song—were "howling at the door," and required attention at once.

Our silver coins should bear the weight and fineness among their marks and brands, and they should be equally good here anothere, and limited as to legal tender function, but practically unlimited filling orders for island trade in any quantity. We made a very comical blunder some years ago, in the Orient by trying to run out the Mexican dollar with a better one—our trade dollar being not only unfamiliar but containing more silver than its rival, so we reversed the idea of Gresham's law and put a better coin to run out a worse.

Just then silver began to decline, so our dollar began to come home festinately when we made it legal tender, as we did for awhile.

To return to the text, let it be hoped that Mr. Delmar's antiquated, medisaval and unjust suggestions may not prevail, but our whole coinage system be given the heathen, and if they then still follow where the Mexican dollar flies theirs shall be the responsibility and ours the profit, for the Mexican dollar cannot be, in good policy, made legal-tender in any part of our possessions or our continent.

Posex S. Wilson.

POSEY S. WILSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Soda Water law," which you refer to this morning. loes not, I submit, prohibit the manufacture of soda water for compressed gas as you seem to think it does. This is the construction put upon the law in the circular which was issued over the printed signature of James Jackson, Inspector Fruit Juice and Carbonator Department." but this construction is forced just as the signature to the above circular is forged.

swering this description is employed by the Fruit Association as a fruit juice inspector to enforce a

Association as a fruitfulce inspector to enforce a wholly different law, and this gentleman denounces the circular notice to which his name was signed as being a clumsy forgery. The State Factory Juspector has denied all knowledge of the Issuance of the circular referred to.

The only portion of the act which can by any possible distortion be construed as applying to the soda water business is contained in the following except:
"A person who manufactures gunpowder, dynamite, nitroxiy cerine, liquid or compressed air or gases, except acceptione gas and other gases used for filuminating purposes, naphtha, gasolene, benzine or any explosive articles or compounds, or manufactures ammunition, fireworks or other articles of which these substances are component parts in a cellar room or apartment of a tenement or dwelling house or any building occupied in whole or in part by persons or families for living purposes, is guilty of a misstemeanor."

by persons or families for living purposes, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

It might possibly be claimed that the manufacture of soda water from compressed carbon dioxide gas comes within the provisions of the law as belonging to the class of "other articles of which these substances are component parts," and this is probably the construction placed upon the measure by those who have personal ends to gain by thus construing the law. I doubt very much indeed that any such construction will be placed upon the measure even in the lower courts, and should these courts in their desire to enforce the letter of the law so interpret the act I am confident that they would not be sustained in the higher courts. As a matter of fact the evident intention of the law is a wise one, viz. to prevent the maguing the current. a matter of fact the evident intention of the law is a wise one, viz. to prevent the manufacture of explosives, fireworks, &c., in inhabited houses, and this construction of the law will, I am sure, prevail.

MAY 16. (CASWELL A. MAYO, Editor American Druggist.

The point raised by our correspondent would undoubtedly be strenuously pressed for the defence in any prosecution under the new statute. But the weeping prohibition contained in the law against "compressed air or gases" and "explosive articles compounds" seems clearly to apply to the gas used in the manufacture of soda water.

The West Indian Cocktail.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sir: Will "Eng dshman" state how to make a West Indian cock tail? I have endeavored to obtain it from several bar tenders, but without success. This would seem to indicate, as "Bartender" states, that the drink is new BROOKLYN, May 16.

All the Way.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can Knott Hole, a prominent farmer near Monroe, Orange county, squeeze through NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 6.

Bacteriology of Cream and Butter Making. From the American Agriculturist.

he acknowledged experts in this country on the subject of ripeting cream is Prof. H. W. Conn of Connecticut, who is the introducer of the system of artificial butter cultures and the discoverer of the famous bacteria which produces the June butter rious methods of compelling cream ripening by use of starters and butter cultures. The Danish method is to Paste stize the cream and then add a pure culture of the right kind of bacteria. This produces a mild flavored butter, which, however, is not so well liked in this country as that produced by natural starters. To make a natural starter take the milk from a perfeetly healthy cow. The first few jets of milk are rewhich is immediately covered, heated to a proper tem perature and the milk passed through a separator. The skimmilk thus obtained is set aside in a covered terifized vessel to sour. When well soured it serves | ical philology. as a starter for the cream ripening process. Is con-clusion, the professor observes that the use of any

Rag Time as a Bond of Brotherhood. From the Cincinnati Enquires.

and of starter will not make good butter out of poor

CLEVELAND, May 14. Because many Cleveland ministers have opposed Sunday band concerts in the parks Conrad Mizer, chairman of the Citizena Com- grave, bearing the inscription carved at the t mittee on the Park Concerts to day addressed the the thing for park concerts. and to be realized would require either an increased

the negro to the white man's affection than any other time has unconsciously established a brotherhood be-

TO THE VICTIMS OF THE CHARITY BAZAR FIRE

A Memorial Chapel Dedicated by Cardinal

A marvellous work of art, surely, is the monument to the victims of the Paris Charity Bazar of '97, dedicated the other day by the Archbishop Cardinal Richard. A brief account of the dedication came over the cable, but a full description of the chapel appears in the corre-

spondence of the Courrier des Etats Unis: "The architect, M. Albert Guilbert, chose the Louis XVI style. The classic sobriety or tr lines and the purity of the forms which characterized that period of French art are admis-ably fitted for a monument which evchessich sad recollections. The edifice is in the form a square surmounted by a dome upon which there is a statue of the Virgin. Over the entrance, which is in the form of an arch, there is a cartouch, surmounted by two figures of angels, and bearing the inscription:

4 mai 1897 A Notre-Dame de Consolation vous attristez pas comme ceux qui n'ont pas d'espérance.

"On entering the chapel the first thing that strikes the eye is a colossal statue of the Virgi standing erect behind the altar, in the apas The sculptor, Daillion, who is also the au-The sculptor, Dalmon, who are and of the allegorical statues on the façade, gave it a striking modern character. It is draped in a simple robe, a long shawl with the folds drawn over the breast. It is the shawl of the Filles de la

the breast. It is the shawl of the Filles de la Charité.

"In contrast with the figure of the Virgin on the outside of the done, which stands serena and smiling, this one within seems to person fivall human sorrows. The heaven to which the Virgin's eyes are raised was painted by Albert Maignan. The composition revealing the mother of Jesus presenting to her Son the victims of the fire, the features of many of whom are doubtless reproduced from costly portraits or humble photos, is marvellously lighted. Circular openings which cannot be seen from the body of the chapel, because they are hidden by the vault, which is in the form of a cupola, pour upon the work of the painter streams of light which bring out beautifully the unity and glorious symphony of blues, violets and roses. and roses.
"On the left and right there are two side

chapels, the ceilings of which are supported columns of antique marble, white and blac These chapels, which are without altars, are columns of antique marble, white and black. These chapels, which are without altars, are ornamented by figures of weeping angels standing in bold relief beside the tombs. Around the interior of the edifice there is a gallery or pronenoir, the ceiling of which is ornamented with crowns of thorns in relief."

TO PROTECT SONG AND GAME BIRDS. Bill Prohibiting the Transportation of Birds Killed in Violation of State Laws.

WASHINGTON, May 17 .- The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to-day made a favorable report on the House bill prohibiting the transportation by interstate commerce of game animals or birds killed in violation of local laws and making them and dead song birds or parts thereof subject to the laws of the State into

which they are transported. The bill enlarges the duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture so as to include the preservation, distribution, introduction and restoration of game birds and other wild birds restoration of game birds and other wild authorizing the purchase of such as may quired to restore game birds to the locali which they have been depleted. The Sec of Agriculture is to make needful rule regulations for carrying out the purpe the act. The bill prohibits the importat the mongoose, flying foxes or fruit ba English sparrow, the starling and such nglish sparrow, the starling and such irds or animals as the Secretary of Agri nay declare injurious to the or any person to deliver to any common cafor any person to denote to any common carrier or for a common carrier to transport from one State to another any foreign animals or birds the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds killed in violation of local laws.

NO WARSHIP FOR PANAMA. The Navy Department Says There Is No Vessel

Available for That Duty. WASHINGTON, May 17.-In response to an official request from the Isthmus of Panama for a United States warship to protect American interests on the west side of the isthmus the Navy Department has informed the State Department that no vessel is available for that duty. The cruiser Philadelphia was recently recalled from the west coast of Central America and the isthmus, after she had made investi-gations which apparently demonstrated that the interests of American citizens were not enof Panama, on which the Colombian insus are supposed to be advancing. She me ordered to Panama. The gunboat Machir Port Limon, Costa Rica, to-day for Colombia the east coast of the ishmus, under issued last month when she was at San Porto Rico. She has general instructic look out for American interests on the Atside of the isthmus and Central America.

Canada's Wool Growers Alarmed. From the Montreal Star The new 33 1-3 per cent, preferential tariff is threatening the woollen trade of Canada with something approaching extinction, and causes a panic among the manufacturers. In consequence, a large and influential deputation of the woollen manufacturers waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding yesterday morning, pointing out that their living was seri-ously endangered by the change coming into ously endangered by the change coming into force on Dominion Day, and asking that in or-der that they may be defended from the inroads of British competition, which includes a large amount of "made in Germany" goods, the duties be increased sufficiently to retain the same amount of protection as they now enjoy. Serious consideration was promised.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

St. Patrick was voted into the calendar of saints in the English prayer book recently by the Convocation Isabelle, the flower girl of the Jockey Club, a Paris

tan notoriety of the Second Empire, died recently in a Paris hospital in great destitution. At Damascus the Vall of the city is reported to have discovered a library which escaped annihilation when

Tamerlane destroyed the town in 1401. Next July the Scottish Border societies will cele brate the bicentenary of the birth of James Thon son, the author of, "Rule Britannia" and of "The

Complaint is made that Grosvenor Square is losing its aristocratic tenants, whose houses are falling one by one into the hands of African and Australian millionaires. Great Britain's new Minister to Denmark, Mr

Lord of the Admiralty, and was formerly attached to the British Legation at Washington. Irish enthusiasts are demanding that the new regi ment of Irish Guards shall wear the kilt on the ground that it was the national dress of Irishmen long before the Scotch Highlanders took to wearing it.

William Edward Goschen, is a brother of the First

Season tickets to the Paris Exhibition must bear the photograph of the persons to whom they are issued. The Algerian, Tunisian and other Mohammedan exhibitors, however, refuse to have their picture taken, as it is contrary to the Koran. It has taken a year to sift through the manuscript

eft by Johann Strauss. His executors have found complete a ballet, "Cinderella," which will be per formed next fall at the Berlin Opera House, a eretta and eight sets of waitzes, besides many pieces for former operas which he did not use.

Countess Gabrielle von Wartensleben is the first woman to obtain the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Vienna. She is 30 years age and the divorced wife of Count Konrad von War tensleben, by whom she had a son, now 9 years of age She was a Paroness von Andrian Werburg before marriage and her mother was the daughter of Meget beer, the composer. The Countess's specialty is class

Three thousand bronze tablets, containing the records of Rome from the foundation of the city to the fine of Vespasian are buried in the marshes near Ostio according to Signor Costantino Maes, an archamlogist. They were saved from the fire while destroyed the Capital in the year A. D.69 and taken to Ostfa. Signor Mags wants the Italian Government to drain the marshes and hunt for the tablets.

A section of the tree over David Livingstone mittee on the Park Concerts to-day addressed the city ministers, declaring that rag time music is just Geographical Society in London and placed with to other Livingstone relies in its possession. The tree "Rag time," said Mizer, "has done more to bring | had decayed, and an iron telegraph pole now marks the spot where the great explorer died. The big block known power since the Civil War. Gentlemen, rag | with the inscription was carried on men's backs from Chitambo's village, near Lake Bangweolo in the beart of Africa, to the coast.